THE GENESEE FARMER.

Vol. VI. ROCHESTER, APRIL 16, 1836. No. 16.

Published by Luther Tucker.

TERMS.—The Farmer is published every Saturday, making an annual volume of 416 pages, to which is added a Title-page and Index, at the low price of $2,50, or $2,00 if payment is made at the time of subscribing.

☞ All subscribers must commence with the volume, Jan. 1, or with the half volume, July 1. No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞ THE MONTHLY GENESEE FARMER is made up of selections from this paper, and published on the first of each month, forming, with Title-page and Index, an annual volume of 200 pages, at the low price of FIFTY CENTS a year, *payable always in advance.*

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

Culture of White Beans.

One of our subscribers in the State of Ohio, wishes to know "the best method of raising *white beans;*" and we shall endeavor to give him the results of experience.

We have often heard an old saying in reference to sterile land, that "it was too poor to raise *White Beans,*"—intimating that such soils would produce a better crop of these than of any thing else; and land of moderate fertility (rich enough to produce a good crop of corn) would do well without manuring; but we should wet and roll them in plaster. A dry soil is best; and on such they would be most likely to ripen all at once.

White Beans may be planted about the same time with Indian Corn, or a little later if it be more convenient. We should judge that in the latitude of *Zanesville*, there would be no risk in planting them just before harvest.

White Beans do well in either rows or hills; and two and a half feet apart has been considered a proper distance. They may be dressed with the plough, hoe, or *cultivator*. We have seen a good crop produced however, on a clean sandy loam, without any other culture than what the ground received at the time of planting. They were ploughed in, being dropped or strewed alternately in every other furrow by two or three boys who followed the ploughman; and as no one of them was able to keep up, when he fell back, each in succession set in behind the plough. While another furrow covered the beans, the boys rested; but with the commencement of the third furrow, they began to drop along its bottom, another row. Two or three inches between the beans may be allowed; but exactness is not essential.

We would not recommend this method however, in heavy land, especially in a cold wet season, unless the soil be mellow; nor ought the furrows to exceed three inches in depth.

Judge Buel has given the following account: "I had an acre in drills, which was the best crop I ever saw. My management was this:—On an acre of light ground, where the clover had been frozen out the preceding winter, I spread eight loads of long manure, and immediately ploughed and harrowed the ground. Drills or furrows were then made with a light plough, at the distance of two and a half feet, and the beans thrown along the furrows about the 25th of May, by the hand, at the rate of at least a bushel on the acre. I then gauged a double mold-board plough, which was passed once between the rows, and was followed by a light one horse roller which flattened the ridges. The crop was twice cleaned of weeds by the hoe, but not earthed. The product was more than forty-eight bushels by uctual measurement. The beans brought me one dollar a bushel." He prefers the China bean with a red eye.

This writer remarked of one crop of beans which he raised that they "were too ripe when harvested, so that many shelled out on the ground." To prevent losses of this kind, it has been recommended by others, to pull and spread them as soon as *two-thirds of the pods are ripe.* In this case they will require turning occasionally in the afternoon to prevent them from molding. As soon as they are sufficiently dried they should be thrashed; and when cleaned, if any of them are damp, spread them out on a floor.

Rolling Seed Beds.

Nothing protects young turneps, cabbages, and other cruciferous plants, so effectually from the depredations of the fly, as the operation of *rolling*. For when the surface of the ground is thus rendered smooth, the insects are deprived of a lodging place under the clods of earth, and disperse. This effect may be observed in turnep fields;—where the soil is finely pulverised, and the surface consequently left smooth, the crop is generally little injured, but where the surface is cloddy, it is often almost destroyed. But as rolling can only be done to advantage on light, or else on tolerably dry ground, where the soil is heavy and moist it cannot be resorted to; and as it is not always, when practiced, completely effectual in repelling these insects, it is commonly advisable to provide the additional remedy of air slacked lime, which should be at hand, to sprinkle over the plants whenever the fly may appear.

Rotation of Garden Crops.

It is well known that nearly all cultivated crops exhaust the soil; and that most crops if continued in yearly succession on the same piece of ground, grow more feebly, degenerate, and become more subject to disease, unless the soil is constantly enriched by enormous quantities of manure, and even this is not always sufficient to prevent those evils. It is also well known that these difficulties are prevented with far less expense of manuring, by an alternation of different crops, by which plants of the same or similar nature are not cultivated in immediate succession, but recur at as distant intervals in the course as circumstances will allow. Thus, in grain crops, the leaves being small, nearly all the nourishment goes to the formation of the seed; hence all plants, where seed is the principal product, should never succeed each other. But they may succeed, or be succeeded, by those plants whose principal product is leaves, as green crops of clover; also such plants as cabbage, and others of a similar kind. As plants exhaust that part only of the soil which comes in contact with the roots, a spindle root, such as a beet or a carrot, may draw abundance of nourishment from land, the surface of which has been exhausted by short or creeping roots. Again, crops consisting of plants whose mode of growth or cultivation tends to the production of weeds, should not immediately succeed each other. Hence hoed crops may follow those sown broadcast, as a means of preserving the land clean.

Rotation of crops is especially necessary in garden culture, because here the expenses of cultivation are considerable, and as the crops are generally heavy and valuable for the amount of land occupied, a greater difference results from good and bad management, than in common field culture.

The following course for garden rotation is given in M'Intosh's Practical Gardener:

1. Brocoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and savoys.
2. Common beans, French beans, and peas.
3. Carrots, beets, and parsneps.
4. Turneps, early potatoes, onions, leeks, &c.
5. Celery, endive, lettuce, &c.

The author of the above named work, further adds, "It is found in practice, that celery constitutes an excellent preparation for asparagus, onions and culiflowers.

"Turneps and potatoee are a good preparation for cabbages or greens.

"Brocoli or cabbages are a good preparation for beans or peas.

"Cauliflowers prepare well for onions, leeks, or turneps.

"Old asparagus land affords a good preparation for potatoes or carrots.

"Strawberry, currant, gooseberry, and raspberry, for the same.

"Turneps give a suitable preparation for celery or endive; and peas, well manured, are a good preparation for spinach, &c."

Recovering Frosted Plants.

It is well known that the injnry caused to plants by early spring frosts, is not owing so much to the *direct* action of the cold, as to the sudden application of warmth afterwards. London nurserymen have availed themselves of the knowledge of this fact in recovering plants affected by frost during the night. Their practice is simply *to sprinkle them copiously with cold water before sunrise.* This produces the same effect as the application of cold water to a frozen limb—abstracting the frost so gradually as to produce no injury to the affected parts.

Gravel for Poultry.

Some days ago, when the snow covered all the ground, we observed a hen picking at something between the stones of a wall which had been laid in mortar made of *lime* and *sand.* On walking nearer to examine her object, we found that the mortar, which was not hard enough to resist her bill, had been picked away in considerable quantities, and in various other places along the wall. Our poultry are in fine health, laying eggs plentifully with good *hard* shells; and we believe that much of their vigor may be justly ascribed to this unintended supply.

The Meadow Mouse.

The Meadow Mouse is a most active and industrious creature, or perhaps we ought rather to say, a most voracious depredator. We have been surprised at the damage that one can do in a few days. It is not often indeed, that it attacks any thing in the open ground; but let a tree or shrub be surrounded by a deep snow, or by a thick covering of grass under which it can work without fear of being pounced on by its enemies, and it seems to spend but few idle moments. The protection that is thrown over tender perennials to guard them from the frosts of winter, is often accepted by this mouse as equivalent to an invitation to take up his lodgings there; and though it is not an indiscriminate feeder, it does not hesitate to destroy a large majority of such plants as happen to stand in its way.

Cats seem to consider it a more delicate morsel than the rat, and they watch for it with far more assiduity. Owls and hawks are also active; but as the Meadow Mouse delights in *a covered way*, a great number escape,—so that the horticulturist who may determine to protect his trees and shrubs from them, must employ other means. The best device that we have found is the new patent trap. A piece of an apple makes an excellent bait; and as soon as the little nibbler disturbs it, a loop of wire springs up under his throat, and stiffens him. We are therefore saved from the trouble of dispatching him after he is caught.

This kind of trap (which we believe is for sale in many of the country stores) may be had with accommodations for three mice at once; and we have found the whole three apartments tenanted in a morning. We are satisfied that a few traps of this description, placed round the outskirts of the garden in autumn, would save many a fine fruit tree from being gnawed and *girdled* in winter.

Brief Hints for Spring Work.

Apply manure to corn and potatoe crops, and not to grain crops.

Let manure be buried as soon as possible after spreading.

When rotted or fermented manure is applied, let it be as thoroughly mixed with the soil as possible.

Wheat thrown out of the ground by frost, should be pressed in again by passing a roller over it.

Ploughing heavy soils when wet, does more injury than if the team were standing idle.

In ploughing green sward deeply, the furrows must always be at least one half wider than deep, else the sod will not turn well.

New meadows should now be rolled.

All grain fields seeded to grass should be rolled.

Barley should be sown as early as possible, upon a light and moderately moist soil, at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre, according to the size of the seed.

A roller should be passed over it as soon as it is harrowed, to press the soil round it, and smooth the field.

Barley seed may be freed from intermixed oats by pouring water upon it, when the oats will float, and may be skimmed off.

Oats require strong rich soil, good culture, and early sowing.

Preserve leached and unleached ashes which have accumulated during the winter, to be applied to corn, *in* the hill.

To prevent corn being touched by crows, stir the seed with a sufficient quantity of heated tar, and then roll it in plaster, lime, or ashes.

After each hill of corn is dropped, put in a small handful of a mixture of plaster and leached ashes.

Plaster is always most efficacious on light and thin soil—on meadow and clover ground, the earlier it is sown the better.

Plaster, when applied to cultivated ground, is best when worked into the soil.

Sowing it broadcast upon Indian corn after it is up, has increased the crop 25 per cent.

Every farmer should attempt the field culture of root crops—he may raise as much cattle food from one acre, as from five acres of meadow.

Farmers who have heavy rich soil, will succeed best with mangel wurtzel—those who have sandy soil, with ruta baga. They should try both.

Sow garden crops in drills where practicable, in order that the weeds may be cleared with a hoe.

Different varieties of melons and squashes should be planted at the greatest possible distance, in order to prevent intermixing and crossing.

Loosen the soil with a spade round fruit trees growing in grass land.

Examine the roots of peach trees and remove all the grubs. Their presence is shown by the gum oozing out.

Take every opportunity of setting an ornamental shrub or tree round your house or door yard—now is the time—if you have any taste you will never regret it.

Stingless Bees.

We have seen in some late journal, an extract from Loudon's Gardener's Mazazine, in which, speaking of the bee of New Holland, he says,—"The native bee is without a sting, and not much larger than a common house fly; it produces abundance of honey and wax, but has not yet been subjected to cultivation; and from its small size, and building on high trees, probably never will be so."

A late traveler in Mexico has given an interesting account of the native Mexican bee, which like the New Holland one is stingless, but has been completely domesticated, and forms an important addition to the means of subsistence and comfort of the inhabitants, Indians as well as Spaniards. The Mexican in appearance much resembles the wild bee termed the upholsterer or leaf cutter bee, the one that commits such ravages on the leaves of the rose bush while making preparation for depositing its eggs in the summer, except that it is rather smaller. The natives in the interior manufacture their hives from clay, in the shape of large earthern jars, and nothing is more common than to see a number of these hives placed on a shelf under the projecting eaves, and over the door of the Indian cottages, where they are half buried under climbing and fragrant blossoming vines, the bees perfectly harmless, and their rich stores ever ready at command. Whether the Mexican bee could be brought to endure our northern winters may be doubted, but that it would prosper in any of our southern states cannot reasonably be questioned, and we have often regretted that no attempt has been made to naturalize it in that section of the United States. Once introduced it would rapidly spread; and like other animals and plants, the natives of a warmer climate may gradually become capable of enduring ours, and thus eventually supersede the useful, industrious, but sometimes dangerous domestic bee of northern latitudes. G.

Origin of the Potatoe and Hemlock.

Capt. Jones of the Royal British Navy, in the volumes that record his travels and residence in Russia, relates of the peasantry in the vicinity of Moscow, that, though they now eat potatoes with avidity, on their first introduction into Russia they would neither plant nor touch them, "saying that they were the devil's fruit, given him on the occasion of his complaining to God that he had furnished him with no fruit, when he was ordered to dig in the earth for some, which he did, and there made the discovery of potatoes."

The above reminds us of a Canadian legend relating to the *Pinus canadensis*, which runs thus:—At the period of the creation the Devil was an attentive observer of the proceedings, and while he could not avoid admiration, he was filled with envy when he saw the gratitude with which many of the gifts, particularly that of the magnificent pine, were received by man, and he determined if possible to divert some of that feeling of gratitude from the Creator to himself. He accordingly went to work in earnest in rivaling the pine, and after much labor presented his imitation to Adam, when behold, instead of pine, the Devil's tree was pronounced a—hemlock. G.

Liberal Premiums.

The "*Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture*" have just issued their Premium List for 1836, and it is worthy of the enlightened and patriotic council which has guided the affairs of that Society to an eminence far above any similar institution in this country. Among their Premiums are the following:

On Butter—For the best 300 lbs. $100,00—and three others of $50, $30, and $20.

Cheese.—Four premiums amounting to $160.

Farms.—For the best cultivated Farm, $150,—2d best, $100.

Rotation of Crops.—For the best, $75.

Green Crops for Manures.—For the best way of improving and enriching a poor or exhausted soil, without manure, by growing and ploughing in green vegetable crops, $75.

Compost Manure.—For the best, $50.

On *Vegetable and Grain Crops*, the premiums amount to $520. Beside these there are premiums to the amount of some 4 or $500 offered for various experiments, discoveries and inventions, among which are the following:

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Worm that attacks the locust tree, $100.

For a new, effectual, and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Borer which atttacks the apple tree, $50.

For any newly invented Agricultural Implement, or Machine, superior to any designed for

the same use, a reward not exceeding twenty dollars, according to the importance of the invention, $20.

Ornamental Plants.

For the facts contained in the following notices, we are chiefly indebted to the last (Feb.) number of the *Gardener's Magazine* by J. C. Loudon, where they appear mostly in the form of extracts from the *Botanical Magazine*, *Botanical Register*, or *British Flower Garden*.

Vesicaria Grandiflora.

This is a native of Texas, where it was first discovered by Berendier and afterwards by Drummond. The latter sent seeds to England, where it has flowered. It is represented as an *annual*, about 15 inches high, and "exhibiting a profusion of blossoms, and a brightness and size in the flower, equaled by few plants of this natural order, and which renders the species most highly deserving of cultivation, whether in the flower-border, or on the shelves of a cool green-house. The almost sessile, spreading, and concave petals give it an appearance very unlike that of most cruciform flowers. The blossoms are long-lived; and the same plant will yield a succession of flowers from July to October."

Wistaria Sinensis.

Wistaria consequana is a synonym of this species. At page 209 of our last volume, it was mentioned that this shrub, though several years old, had not flowered; and some doubts were expressed if it would agree with our climate. It is believed however, that a great similarity exists between the climates of China and of the United States; and perhaps some light may be thrown on this difficulty by what follows:

"The plant which produces fruit here is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, about eight years old, and is planted on the side of a gravel walk, with its branches trained on a wall with a south aspect. Shortly after I came, I was induced by the stunted appearance of the plant, to examine its roots, and I found that all the roots it had, had run into the gravel walk, by the side of which it is planted; indeed, it seems to prefer the gravel to the neighboring mold, as I found on examination, that at any part where the roots had come in contact with the latter, they had invariably receded from it into the walk again. The plant is certainly a diminutive specimen; but it seems to me that its fructiferous habit is entirely to be atrributed to the nature of the soil in which it grows; and I have no doubt, were this species planted in a gravelly instead of a rich soil, in which we generally find it planted, we should soon have an abundance of seed from it; from which many varieties might be obtained of this most interesting of all our hardy climbers."

Agrostemma Bungeana.

This hardy plant is supposed to have come from Asiatic Russia. It is nearly allied to *Lychnis fulgens*, but may be distinguished by its longer leaves and larger flowers. It is represented as one foot high, *requiring* a loamy soil; and "it may be increased by cuttings or by seeds, which it appears to perfect freely."

Troximon Glaucum.

This is a perennial one foot high with yellow flowers, from the Rocky Mountains; and was described by Nuttall who found it near Fort Mandan on the Missouri. It is a *variable* species. "So different is the appearance of this handsome plant," says Dr. Hooker, "from that of Troximon glaucum of Dr. Sims in the Botanical Magazine, that were I not possessed of native specimens, exhibiting intermediate gradations, I should certainly have published it as a new species."

It is the want of such *intermediate specimens* conjoined with too much zeal for publishing something new, that has improperly added so much to the number of specific names, for we hardly know of a variable species which has not been dignified by several.

Verbena Rugosa.

This showy species is said to be from Buenos Ayres, and a "hardy perennial!" The corolla is violet colored and in short dense spikes, disposed in a corymbose panicle. It is nearly allied to *V. venosa*.

Cypella Drummondii.

This plant belongs to the Iris tribe. "Leaves sword-shape. Perianth *rotate* purple and yellow with brown spots in the center. Tubers or else bulbs of this very pretty species were received at the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh," and at several other places in Scotland, from Dummond, in in 1834. It is marked as hardy.

To Preserve Corn for Boiling.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber in Canada:—"Traveling through the country the early part of this month, I was surprised at eating green corn; but on recollection, I had seen several methods of preserving it for winter use in your Farmer. On asking the lady of the house, her method seemed to be far different from any you have stated. I beg to introduce its simple way to you. Pluck the corn when fit for eating, strip down the husk so as to remove the silk, and then replace it—pack it away in a barrel, and pour on strong pickle, such as used for meat, with a weight to keep it down, and you will have a good sea stock—parboiled and then boiled to make it perfectly fresh and sweet as when taken from the stalk."

Barley.

A subscriber informs us that from a suggestion made in this paper, he was induced to wash his barley in lime water and roll it in plaster before sowing. His expectations were realized, the crop being larger than usual, and more free from smut than any he had ever before seen.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt, from Rev. Henry Colman, of the annual publication of the *Essex* [Mass.] *Agricultural Society*, containing its Transactions for 1835—an octavo pamphlet of 100 pages. We hope to find room to extract liberally from its pages.

Parker's American Cement.

We have hitherto omitted to invite the attention of our readers to the American Cement inventions, an advertisement of which is contained in this paper. The testimonials accompanying the advertisement, speak in unequivocal terms of the merits of these inventions. Indeed, the Amercan Cement Company of New York has, in its operations of last year, the first season of its existence, removed every ground of doubt as to the durability, cheapness & superiority of the various articles constructed under Mr. Parker's patent, by the best of all evidence, *practical demonstration*.

The New York Mechanic's Magazine, No. 36, for December last, from which we gather the principal facts of this notice, contains an account of these inventions, and furnishes abundant evidence in the testimonials of gentlemen—among them a number of master builders—of New York and other places, (in addition to those in the advertisement in this paper,) of the character and value of the various articles; corroborated by the testimony of that highly respectable publication. The account embraces among other things, a description accompanied with an engraving of the building erected *entirely of cement* by the N. Y. American Cement Company under the direction of Mr. Parker, in that city a year ago. It is a square building calculated for an office, of the Grecian order of architecture, with four columns, and a pediment, a door and windows in front, and an arched roof, composed of one entire piece, and of a material imperishable and *indestructable* by fire or the ordinary action of the elements.

All the varieties of the cement possess the property of hardening or *petrifying* when exposed to water or the moisture of the atmosphere, and from the state of a thin paste becoming *solid stone*—in a little time of the firmness of free-stone and continuing to harden until they give fire with steel, and acquire the solidity of granite or marble.

The patents now embrace an application of the ordinary hydraulic cement, with the manufacture and uses of the newly invented varieties, to almost all the purposes to which brick and the various kinds of stone, as well as of many of the purposes to which wood has been ordinarily applied. The rights, including all those secured to Mr. Parker by his several patents, are more numerous, and if not greatly overrated, far more valuable than any ever before patented by an individual in the United States.

In the articles constructed under the patents, the evils of seams or joints may be entirely avoided. Flagging or walks for example, may be constructed of any length, without joints and perfectly smooth—affording superior facilities for keeping them dry and clean. Some of the articles are made in imitation of marble or other ornamental stone.

The broken and deranged state of our side walks, the water in many of the cellars, and the constantly failing water cisterns and sewers, suggest the inquiry, if remedies for the evils may not be found in the cement inventions. Would it not be worth the while for our city authorities to look into the matter with a view to some of the improvements projected in the city?

It will be seen that Mr. Parker has established an agency in this city.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTERS FROM A FATHER,

Living in the State of New York,

To his Son in Western Pennsylvania.

NO. XVI.

On the advantages of keeping Live Stock,

THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING GOOD BREEDS, &C.

To MY SON—Having taken a cursory view of the principal crops cultivatived in the country, and having noticed the quality of soil and manner of culture adapted to each, and in some instances their comparative value, I am now ready to take my leave, as to these letters, of this department of husbandry. I take my leave of it accordingly, and bid it farewell.

There is another department of rural husbandry which, if I am not mistaken, offers to you, and to your fellow citizens, peculiar inducements to become interested in it. I allude now to the breeding and rearing of domestic animals, and the various uses in which they are susceptible of being rendered serviceable to man. It does not appear to me that your farm, or any other in your immediate neighborhood, is so well adapted to the growth of grain as to the several uses of grazing. Nor is it, in my view, likely that Western Pennsylvania, in general, will ever be distinguished as a grain growing, and especially as a wheat growing country. For other attributes, not less desirable and important, it may be,and probably will be,highly distinguished. Who that has witnessed the fine pastures of white clover, that are to be seen there in all directions, can doubt that the country is admirably adapted to grazing purposes? The inhabitants of that country should listen to the voice of nature, and yield prompt obedience to the lessons which she teaches. What says nature? What is the language which she speaks, in exhibiting those fine pastures? Most certainly it is, bring hither your flocks and herds. It is hard to struggle against nature. To make the culture of grain, the primary and leaing object, while nature clearly points to another and better way, is little else than rebellion against her sovereign mandates.

It is not my opinion that you have given that attention which your interest requires to the breeding, rearing, and proper use and management of live stock. I did not see about you such specimens of fine stock, especially young stock, as would have been pleasing in my sight. Yet I do not intend to single you out as the only delinquent. It did not appear that your fellow citizens in general had done better, in this respect, than yourself. In regard to the husbandry of domestic animals, the whole country around you is behind what it should be, and far behind its own interest.

Good breed is the first requisite towards good husbandry in regard to live stock. The rule noticed in one of my preceding letters, that the more perfect the parents are, the more perfect the offspring or progeny may be expected to be, applies certainly no less to animal than to vegetable tribes. A particular regard to the principles of this rule is absolutely essential to successful enterprise in the husbandry of live stock. Yet it is believed few good rules for the regulation of human agency are less regarded. By many it seems to be considered as a matter of indifference what animals, whether good or bad,are employed for the propagation of their species. Very inferior animals are often employed for that purpose, and it rarely fails that the consequences are just such as should have been expected—a degenerate and worthless race of animals. I know not to what extent you and your fellow citizens have practiced such indiscretions. I regret however to say, that the specimens of live stock which I saw in that vicinity, did not afford satisfactory evidence, that the general practice there had been in these respects altogether unrebukable. To excite in your own mind, and among your neighbors and fellow citizens, proper inquiries relative to the importance of entering more deeply than has been done in that place into the husbandry of domestic animals, and of practicing therein according to the principles of economy, is the object at which I am aiming while I write this letter.

It has been suggested, that the first step to be taken towards improvement in the branch of husbandry now under consideration, is to procure good breeds of animals. This is a fundamental concern, and it is scarcely possible to attach to it greater importance than justly belongs to it. Will not the farmers who compose that respectable agricultural community with which you are connected, agree to act in concert for the accomplishment of a revolution in their practice, in conformity to plans herein suggested? Owing to the liberality and practical enterprise of sundry public spirited gentlemen, the best breeds of European stock have already been introduced among us, and are now to be found in almost all parts of the country. It is, I believe, universally admitted, that these breeds, some of them at least, go far ahead, in point of excellence, of any thing that can be found among our own native breeds.

Do you, or do your fellow citizens, desire to become possessed of one of the best breeds of cattle, or the very best that ever grazed in the pastures of any country? I apprehend you need not travel far abroad to find such a breed. Certainly you need not go for that purpose much beyond Buffalo, perhaps not half that distance. LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq. of the city just named, supposed to be one of the best judges of live stock, has taken unwearied pains to procure the best breeds of cattle. We are credibly informed that he has been successful in his enterprise. It is believed that gentleman has now in his possession on Grand Island several fine bullocks of the improved Durham Short Horned breed, graded differently as to blood, which he will dispose of to his fellow citizens on fair terms. Many other gentlemen in Western New York, and other parts of the same state, are also in possession of highly improved breeds of cattle. But why speak of New York, as if good breeds of cattle could be found only in that state? Good breeds and good breeders of cattle abound in your own state no less, to say the least, than in any other.

Since then there are in the country, and not far from you, the best breeds of cattle, can it be supposed that you, and your agricultural neighbors, are doing yourselves justice while you neglect to become interested in them? If gentlemen who understood their own interest, have thought it an object worthy of their attention to send to Europe for good breeds of live stock, is it no object for you to avail yourselves of such breeds, when they are brought near to you, and can be obtained at a trifling expense? It does not appear that farmers in general consider as they should how great the difference in value is between bad and good, or inferior and superior stock. They are inclined rather to estimate the value of their stock according to its numerical amount, counting the number of animals of which it is composed. This is a fallacious rule of estimating. It should be considered that a single animal of superior breed and excellence, may be worth more for the market, than some dozens of such as generally compose the stocks of this country. For illustration of this remark, I refer you to a recent sale of cattle in the state of Kentucky, published in the Genesee Farmer, current volume, No. 5. It will be seen that a single heifer calf, 8 or 9 months old, was sold for $295. One cow was sold for $300, and several others nearly as high. It is true, these were breeding prices, and if the cattle had been sold for other uses, such prices could not have been sustained. Nor is it to be expected, that when cattle of the best breeds shall have become plenty in the country, such prices can be sustained even for breeding. Yet the difference in value between inferior and superior animals, will always be very great.

It is believed my object in making the preceding remarks cannot be mistaken. I have been laboring to convince you,and that cluster of farmers with whom you are connected, that effectual measures should be taken to improve your breeds of live stock. I am not unaware, however, that neither yourself, nor any other individual in the neighborhood to which you belong, may have money to spare for the uses that have been suggested, nor be able to spare the time that will be requisite for accomplishing the objects which have been recommended. For such reasons it may be feared my counsels will fail of having their intended effect. Permit me then further to remark, that farmers have in many respects a common interest, and the better to manage that interest, they would do well, in many instances at least, to form themselves into small associations. Should it become the practice of farmers, *every where*, and in all little farming communities, to form themselves into such associations for the better promotion of their general interest, incalculable advantages would be the results. Such associations should be regularly organized, and have stated periodical meetings for consultation and action on subjects equally interesting to all the members. There should also be rules and by-laws for the better regulation of such associated communities. To every such association a treasury, containing a small amount of public funds, should be considered as an indispensable appendage. If then an association of farmers in the vicinity to which you belong should be formed after the plan here suggested, what useful purposes would it answer? It almost appears to me that the question admits of an amendment, and should be amended so as to read, What useful purpose might it not answer?

At the meetings of such societies, the mem-

bers might communicate to each other much useful intelligence relative to practical husbandry—suggest plans of improvement—adopt measures for improving their breeds of stock—agree how to practice when their territories are invaded, or threatened with invasion, by pernicious weeds, such as Canada Thistles, Johnswort, Daisies and the like. Indeed, the useful purposes to be answered by such associations as have been suggested, are too many to be readily enumerated. It should be known, that while individual effort is feeble, combined action is powerful and irresistible.

To apply the above remarks to the case more particularly in view, it remains for me to say, that the farmers of your neighborhood should agree to act in concert, relative to adopting and pursuing measures for the improvement of their live stock. If no individual is able or willing to assume the expense or take upon himself the responsibility of introducing good breeds of stock, still this should be done by the combined agency of twenty or more farmers. Let a public purse, made up of individual contributions, be provided for this purpose. Let a discreet citizen, who should be a good judge of live stock, be appointed general agent, and let him go abroad in search after good breeds of cattle. By such means let a good bullock be introduced among you—let him be committed to the care and keeping of some one who is known to be a faithful and skilful manager of cattle stock—and let the privileges, profits and expenses, be justly divided among the members of the company.

A Father.

New York State, March, 1836.

Culture of the Chinese Mulberry.

BY T. S. P.

The great importance which this branch of industry has now assumed, renders it proper that the best mode of cultivating the Morus multicaulis should be fully discussed. My experience is not very extensive in the propagation and rearing of it; but feeling apprehensive that some remarks which have recently been published in the Genesee Farmer are not sufficiently guarded, and that they may therefore lead to disastrous results if adopted by the inexperienced, I will venture to submit a few comments upon them.

Of a series of interesting communications from W. W. B. it is stated in the third number, on the authority of Joseph Davenport, that the cultivation of the Chinese Mulberry should, during the first and second seasons, be restricted to cutting off the weeds above the ground, and stirring the surface but little in order that the soil may become hard. The object in view is to prevent the too luxuriant growth of the shoots, and give to the wood the necessary degree of compactness to withstand the winter.

The Chinese Mulberry requires generous treatment as much as any plant I am acquainted with. If it does not receive it, the growth will be stunted, and the root and stem be equally dwarfish. It is very true that the hardness of the wood may be increased by the mode of culture recommended above; but the development of the plant will be so gradual as to furnish very limited means of increasing it; and more than that, the abundant supply of food for the silk worm, (the end and aim of the culture,) will be delayed perhaps for several years. It would in my opinion, be better to treat the plant as an herbaceous perennial until it had acquired greater strength; for under this course a plenty of wood might be secured, which in these times is in continual demand; and it would also yield a considerable quantity of food for the worm during the second and third year from the cutting.

The selection of a proper site for the Mulberry is an object of great importance. If it be planted on a high situation, and in a dry and moderately fertile soil, it may be subjected to the most careful and continued culture, without endangering the life of the plant upon the accession of frost. All writers agree that a low and moist situation is unsuitable for supplying food of a proper quality for the worm; and it is doubtless a less favorable locality for promoting the welfare of the tree. Gross nourishment will produce a gross individual. But in regard to the plan advocated by Joseph Davenport, although with his experience and observation he may successfully pursue it by following or varying it according to circumstances; yet the adoption of it by cultivators at large might not be attended with the same happy effects. An eligible site should, I think, be greatly preferred to attempting to control the growth by an imperfect and precarious supply of sustenance. To guard against danger from frost during the first and even second winter, it would be an easy matter to take off the branches at the surface of the ground, and by means of a plough turn a ridge over the row. Such a protection would no doubt be effectual, especially in a northern climate, where there is not the same vicissitudes as in southern regions. It is the changeableness of the latter which is more to be dreaded than the continued cold of New England or New York.

If the soil for a Mulberry plantation be at first rather thin and meager, there will still be no necessity for manuring it. My attention has recently been called to a piece of ground, used as a nursery for rearing the Chinese Mulberry during the last four years. When first appropriated to this purpose, it was exceedingly poor, but the fall and decay of such a mass of foliage has alone wrought an entire change in its quality and appearance; and it looks now as if it had been freely manured each successive season. And although in regular plantations, the leaves will be stripped for the worm, yet a large number must remain at the close of the summer, under the most rigorous system of exaction, to return something to the earth, and consequently to improve it.

As however some doubts seem yet to exist whether the Morus multicaulis will be able effectually to resist the winters of the northern states; and as it has been suggested, and indeed rendered probable by the remarks of W. W. B., that plants raised from the seed will be more hardy than the parent, it may be desirable to encourage the propagation in that mode. Heretofore the wood has been in greater request than the berries; but I am informed by a friend that he had trees to bear very abundantly last year; and I observed one, late in autumn, that had been stimulated by the mildness of the weather to expand its fruit buds, which were almost as numerous as those of the peach. The fruit is represented to be black and remarkably sweet. I have spoken for a small quantity of seed to be saved next summer, which I intend to offer to W. W. B., as a slight testimonial of respect for the laudable zeal he has displayed in favor of the silk culture.

T. S. P.

Beaverdam, Va. 3 mo. 28, 1836.

Oats—a Profitable Crop.

BY O. P. Q.

It has been said by some farmers, that oats were an unprofitable crop—very exhausting to land—and ought to be cultivated only in sufficient quantities for the farmer's own consumption. Many of our *knowing ones* prophecied, that when the Erie Canal should be completed, and the *big teams* no longer needed, oats would not pay for raising. Others said, the temperance reformation would render unprofitable the cultivation of all coarse grains. Yet in the very face of all these sad prognostications, the demand for coarse grains has been constantly on the increase, and neither the grand Canal, nor Cold Water Societies, have been able in the least to retard their consumption. Indeed, such is the demand for oats, that the state of New York is unable to supply its own consumption. Many of the heavy consumers, as canal transportation lines, are supplied from Ohio.

The past season was a remakable good one for oats, and in all agricultural reports which I have seen, oats were stated as uncommonly good; yet the price is high, and the prospect is fair for a good price throughout the season.

I sowed the last spring seventeen bushels and a half of oats on about eight and a half acres; four acres of the land was wheat stubble, which had been fall ploughed; the oats were sown on the furrows early, without further preparation. This was an unfortunate experiment, and materially diminished the crop. The other piece was in corn stubble, and ploughed, harrowed and rolled, and six bushels of a mixture of plaster, ashes and lime, sown upon it. My account against oats runs as follows:

	Dr.	
To labor in ploughing, harrowing and sowing, &c....		$11 12
" 6 bushels plaster, &c., at 2s....		1 50
" 17½ " seed, at 4s.....		8 75
		$21 37
	Cr.	
By 515 bushels oats, at 3s.....		$193 12
Balance in favor of oat crop,.....		$171 75

This would pay the interest of land at as high a price as the farms in Dutchess county fetch. Yet this was no uncommon crop. Some of my neighbors did much better than this. One of them raised 600 bushels from eight acres. Truly farmers should not complain of hard times, neither should they be in haste to emigrate to the far west, hoping to realize greater profits from their labor than they can obtain in this favored land.

O. P. Q.

East Bloomfield, April 6, 1836.

St. Johnswort.

Mr. Tucker—I noticed in the Genesee Farmer of the 27th February, inquiries how to destroy that troublesome weed, St. Johnswort. Till your land well, seed thick with clover and timothy, and plaster. In case your seed partially

fails, pasture close the first season—even sheep may eat the weed when young and tender without any injury to them. L. T.

East Bloomfield, April 7, 1836.

From the Silk Culturist.

Transplanting Trees.

As the season for transplanting mulberry trees has arrived, the following directions for that purpose, from Mr. Bestor, an experienced cultivator, are peculiarly appropriate. The method he adopts on his own grounds, and recommends to others, possesses several advantages over all others, among which are economy in time and labor, which to the practical cultivator and culturist is of the first importance. Every process of the culture and manufacture of silk must be well done; but at the same time much depends on doing it in the most economical manner.

Suffield, April 1, 1836.

Mr. Comstock—Sir: Many methods have been recommended to the public for setting mulberry trees, which may be useful if reduced to practice; yet so tedious are some of them that but few persons who have a thousand or more trees to set, will have patience to dig holes for them all, from four to six feet square, and consequently the roots being crowded together in a small compass, causes the tree to dwindle and perhaps die. Now if a plan can be adopted in which the benefit of the trees and expedition in setting are combined, it will be more apt to be reduced to practice. I feel, therefore,a confidence in recommending the following plan, as I have tried it with success for several years, bat have never seen any thing of the kind in any of the public prints.

I will suppose the ground has been cultivated the previous year. Lay out the land for ploughing so as to bring the double furrows, when ploughed, exactly where you wish to have your rows of trees, say eight feet apart, and after the ground is ploughed, lay off the distances the other way. You wish to set your trees apart in the rows say five feet, and then walk across the ground, so laid out, making a mark as you cross each furrow, which will show where each tree is to be set. Then drop your trees, a few at a time, (in order that the roots may not dry up,) then a boy to hold up the trees and adjust the roots, and and a man with a hoe to draw in the earth, will set several hundred in a day.

Some of the advantages of setting the tree in this way are the following. It saves the tedious process of digging by hand holes six feet square—it gives ample room for all the roots,and it leaves the earth higher between the rows, which enables the cultivator to add to the roots of the tree fresh earth from time to time, by leveling down the ridges, which should be done before winter. The above plan also gives ample room for a row of beans or potatoes between the rows of trees.

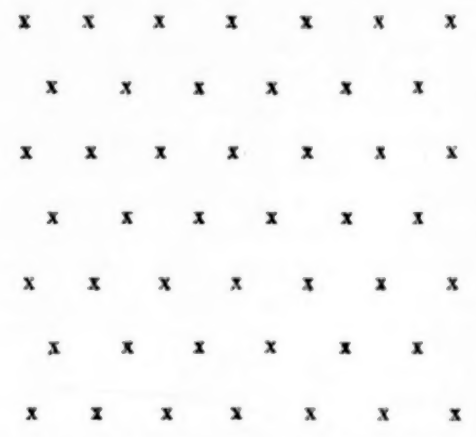
In transplanting the Chinese mulberry, if the trees are large, proceed as above directed for the white mulberry; but if they are small,the ground should be ploughed and harrowed; then lay off your land for the rows, (which ought to be north and south, four feet apart, and with a one horse plough, make a furrow for each row of trees, then lay off the distance for the trees to stand in the rows five feet apart, and set out your trees. When they shall have arrived to that state which will justify laying, they should be put down lengthwise of the rows, as you will have the most room this way, and it will not interfere with ploughing them out. In the fall, all but the stock nearest the parent root should be separated and removed, leaving the original root with one upright stock for another year; and if the roots have been too much disturbed, a little hill may be raised around each tree, which should be leveled down the following spring.

The second year only one half of the trees should be layed. This should be done by laying down one row, and leaving one, alternately, through the whole field. The following fall all of the layers may be taken away, root and branch, leaving about 100 trees to the acre for raising silk. Your respectfully,

Thomas J. Bestor.

Quincunx Order.

It is a matter of some importance, especially in places where land commands a high price, to adopt that order of arrangement in transplanting trees, which will allow the greatest number to be set on a given area, and at the same time admit of the freest circulation of air and the greatest exposure to the rays of the sun. Of all arrangements, we think the ancient quincuncial, or quincunx order combines the most advantages. This order derives its name from the numeral V, which is called the single quincunx, and the numeral X, which is called the double. by repeating the rows of trees, set in this manner, they will form a series of equilateral triangle with limbs of equal lengths, as will be seen by the followining figure.



The advantages of this method are the following: More trees, at any given distance apart, may be set on the same area than in any other mode—each tree has the same proximity to all its neighbors, and all enjoy equal facilities for air, heat, light, &c. This will be found the best mode of setting White Mulberry trees, in orchard form; but its advantages will be found to be the greatest in a plantation of the Chinese Mulberry, which admit of being set much nearer together.—*Silk Culturist.*

From the Tennesee Farmer.

Another very important subject to which your attention is invited, and one attended with economy to the farmer, (which is certainly an important consideration and recommendation to any plan connected with the operations of a farm) is that of stone fencing, which is indeed "killing two birds with one stone;" for while you are moving a great pest, you are securing to yourself a lasting fence, and one that is no inconsiderable ornament to your farm. My farm is nearly half enclosed with a fence of this kind, and I find it much cheaper than cutting and hauling rails every few years. There are a great variety of opinions as to the best mode of constructing a stone fence, but I have found the following to be the most durable, or, in other words, least liable to tumble. It is of course important to give the stone work depth of foundation sufficient to place it beyond the influence of the frost. The fence should be 3 feet wide at the base, and 3 feet high, and from 3 to 8 inches on the top; upon this place a lasting rail either of chesnut or heart pine. At intervals of 8 feet, I let into the ground locust stakes, on both sides inclining to the wall and crossing on the rail; in the lock or cross of the stakes, another rail is placed, which keeps the entire fence perfectly secure; a fence on this plan, may be said, to be "as lasting as the hills."

Observing some time since a piece from the Genesee Farmer, on fattening hogs on apples, I was induced this year to make a trial of it, and I now take pleasure in communicating the result to the Society. In June last my hogs were poor and diseased, I put them into my orchard to let them get the benefit of the apples, and to my agreeable surprise, in a few weeks, my hogs in the orchard were much fatter than those which had been fed on corn, and continued to thrive until they were entirely fat, not having had one grain of corn—and I would venture at this time, to challenge a comparison with any lot of hogs that can be produced.

I sincerely hope that others may be induced, from this experiment, to turn their apples into pork, instead of permitting them to fall and rot upon the ground.

I conclude my humble contributions to the society, by offering to you, gentlemen members, my unfeigned thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. JOHN CRAVEN.

Recipe for making Cold Soap.

The leach-tub or hogshead must be covered at the bottom with straw and sticks—then put in a bushel of ashes, then two or three quarts of unslacked lime, upon which you must throw two quarts of boiling water to excite fermentation and slack the lime; put in another bushel of ashes and as much more lime and water, and continue to do so until your vessel is full; put in hot water till you can draw off the lye, after which the heat of the water is not of much consequence. You must have at least two-thirds of a bushel of lime to a hogshead, if you wish your soap to be made quick; one hogshead of ashes will make two barrels of soap. When you draw off your lye, you must keep your first two pailfuls by themselves, and the next two in another vessel, and the third two in another vessel still: then weigh 29 pounds of clear, strained grease, or of scraps, without straining, 32 pounds, put into a kettle with 3 pounds of rosin; then pour over it one pailful of lye from the first drawn vessel, and one from the second drawn vessel, put it over the fire and let it boil twenty minutes—be particular to add no lye over the fire, but swing off the crane if it is in danger of boiling over;—put it into your barrel, and add one pailful of lye from the third drawn vessel, and give it a thorough stirring; then weigh your grease for another barrel and take the lye remaining in the vessel, in the same manner as for the first barrel; then draw off your weak lye and fill up the vessels as fast as possible, remembering to put half in each barrel, that they may be equally strong; if your leach run through fast, you may have your barrel full in an hour, and so hard that you can hardly stir them. You must stir it after you begin to put in your lye, till your barrel is full.—Fourteen quarts of melted grease is the quantity for a barrel.

[Many families in this town make their soap according to the foregoing with perfect success.] —*Hamp. Gazette.*

Beet Root Sugar in France.

The beet root sugar refining has of late taken a prodigious extension in France. In 1828, there were only fifty-eight factories in the whole country, and now their number exceeds four hundred. In less than seven years the produce of that article increased from 8,200,000 pounds weight to 50,000,000, and the value of that branch of industry averaged in 1835, upwards of 40,000,000 francs, ($10,000,000.) It is particularly confined to the nothern provinces of the kingdom.—In the department of the north, there are one hundred and forty-seven refineries of beet root sugar in full operation; in that of the Pas de Calais, seventy-four; in the Somme, thirty-eight; and in the Aisns, twenty-seven.—*Zodiac.*

Advantage of Trees.

Cattle thrive much better in fields even but moderately sheltered with trees, than they do in an open exposed country. An Indian (Gauteri) has enumerated and illustrated the advantages in point of climate which tracts of country derive from woods and forests. "These," he says, "are arresting the progress of impetuous and dangerous winds; maintaining the temperature of the air; regulating the seasons; lessening intense cold; opposing the formation and increase of ice; moderating intense heats; producing abundance of water in the rivers; discharging the electricity of the atmosphere; opposing a barrier to wash-

ing away or undermining banks; preserving from inundation; preserving the soil on hills and mountains."

Poughkeepsie Wool Market.

The farmers of Dutchess County, N Y. are among the most successful wool-growers in the United States, and Poughkeepsie, its principal town, is becoming famous as a Wool Market. The Eagle, published at that place, mentions several large sales which have recently been made. One house sold 70,000 at 63 cents—another 10,000 at 68 cents, and another 15,000 at 65 cts. The former was sold to a house in Boston, and the two latter to dealers in New York. The aggregate amount of these sales was $58,150. Large lots were also sent to Boston and New York during the summer.—*Ib.*

Golden Ball Apple.

A gentleman in this vicinity has handed us a specimen of these apples. They were raised in Norway by Mr. Jonathan Hall. This is an excellent fruit, very mild and pleasant, of a delicious flavor, rather superior to the Baldwin, and about one third larger. It is said that it bears well every year. These apples are now in their prime. They are in use from Oct. to April. Such apples as these would doubtless bring a dollar per bushel in this market. A friend at our elbow, who generously offers his services gratis as a taster of good things, says he would give that price for some. We advise farmers to get some scions of this valusble fruit. Our friend has just been tasting again of the Golden Ball and Baldwin, and desires us to add that the former is decidedly the best, as it is richer, more pleasant, and larger.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Meteorological Table,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR MARCH, 1836.

	10 A. M.				10 P. M.			
Days.	therm.	barom'eter.	winds.	sky.	therm.	barom'eter.	winds.	sky.
1	42	29,05	s w	fair	20	29,25	N w	fair
2	8	29,65	N w	cloudy*a*	10	29,65	w	do*d*
3	20	29,75	w	fair	24	29,70	w	cloudy*i*
4	14	29,35	s w	do	13	29,10	s	fair*f*
5	16	29,50	N w	cloudy*b*	15	29,50	w	do
6	22	29,45	w	fair	26	29,25	w	cloudy*f*
7	16	29,40	w	do*d*	18	29,35	w	fair
8	24	29,35	w	do	23	29,40	w	do*j*
9	44	29,30	s	do	42	29,30	s	do
10	44	29,30	s	cloudy*e*	40	28,75	s E	cloudy*k*
11	20	30,30	w	fair*f*	8	29,65	w	fair
12	14	29,85	w	cloudy	12	29,95	w	do
13	18	29,75	s E	do	32	29,35	s	cl udy*l*
14	26	29,75	w	do	22	29,85	w	fair
15	30	29,95	w	fair	21	30,05	w	do
16	30	29,95	s w	do*g*	32	29,60	E	cloudy*h*
17	48	29,20	s w	cloudy*h*	40	29,25	w	fair*f*
18	28	29,65	N w	do*f*	20	29,90	N w	do
19	28	29,85	w	fair	25	29,75	w	do
20	32	29,65	w	do	27	29,65	w	do
21	38	29,55	s w	do	35	29,35	s E	cloudy*i*
22	34	29,30	s w	cloudy*d*	20	29,50	N w	do*m*
23	24	29,65	w	fair	28	29,65	w	fair
24	36	29,65	N w	cloudy*d*	28	29,85	N w	do
25	35	30,15	N E	fair*d*	22	30,10	N w	do
26	37	30,10	w	do	38	29,80	s	do*n*
27	48	29,65	s w	do	40	29,60	s w	cloudy*h*
28	50	29,60	s E	cloudy	36	29,70	N E	do
29	42	29,90	N E	do	32	29,85	N E	fair
30	46	29,90	s w	fair	33	29,95	w	do
31	48	29,95	s	do	42	29,75	s E	do

MEANS.—Ther. 27.7—Bar. 29.60—Snow 11—Rain 5 inches.

a Snow and rain, 6° above zero—*b* snow ½ in., 10° above at sunrise—*d* snow 1 inch—*e* rainy, barom. 10 P. M. 28.73—*f* high wind—*g* spring water 46°—*h* rains—*i* snows—*j* sleighing poor in the city for the first time since January 8th—*k* rainy all day—*l* snow from the S. E. 6 inches—*m* snowy all day and thaws—*n* no sleighing for the first time since Jan. 8th.

English Seed Notice.

JAMES HOUGHTON having disposed of his entire importation of English Field and Garden Seeds to REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, gives notice that the Seed Office advertised by him will not be opened; but persons desirous of obtaining any of the seeds, can procure them at the Rochester Seed Store.

Rochester, April 13, 1836. april 16-fr2ta6t

Wanted,

A SITUATION as *Gardener*, by a married man with a small family, who has served his time to the business in the old country, and has had several years experience in America—who understands the management of Green and Hot Houses, and is perfect master of his business in all its departments—who has served many of the principal gentlemen in the state of New York, and to whom reference can be given if required. Letters (post paid) stating particulars will be immediately attended to. Direct to J. H., Aurora post-office, Cayuga county, State of New York. april 16-f3t

Mangel Wurtzel & Turnep Seeds.

A LARGE importation of superior MANGEL WURTZEL, WHITE FIELD, AND OTHER TURNEP SEEDS, together with a fine lot of English Garden Seeds, of the growth of 1835, will be received at the ROCHESTER SEED STORE on the opening of navigation, about the 1st of May.

We are confident these seeds will prove of the first quality, and they will be afforded at a less price than heretofore.

Notice will be given of their arrival.

april 16-fr2t REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Seed Agencies

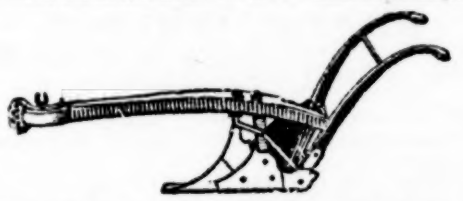
IN LOCKPORT, BUFFALO & LE ROY.

THE proprietors of the Rochester Seed Store, have appointed G. W. Merchant, Lockport, Messrs. W. & G. Bryant, Buffalo, and Messrs. Gates & Bradley, Le Roy, Agents for selling their Seeds.

At each of the above places, the public will find a large and superior assortment of Seeds, which we are confident will give general satisfaction.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester, April, 1836. april 9



Rochester Plough Factory,

(JACKSON'S OLD STAND,) NO. 90, STATE STREET.

THE subscriber is now finishing a large assortment of Ploughs of the most approved patterns, and warranted of first rate eastern castings and good timber.

Also—Cultivators and Road Scrapers, made of cast iron, and a first rate article. A general assortment of Shares, Land Sides, and other articles for repairing, constantly on hand, which he flatters himself will be an inducement to farmers to give him a call, instead of buying ploughs that are sent into the country from a distance, and no certainty of getting shares, &c. for repairing. Repairing done at short notice. Cash paid for old cast iron.

P. D. WRIGHT.

Rochester, March 12, 1836. mar 18-f3trtf

Robbins' Planting Machine.

WITH this Machine Corn, Beans, Peas, Broom Corn, Mangel Wurtzel, Turneps, Onions, and seeds of almost every description, can be planted with more system and correctness than can be done in the usual manner of planting with the hand and hoe. One man may easily plant five acres a day, placing the seeds any given distance apart, from two or more inches, and in rows two and a half feet apart.

Machines can be had by applying to REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, Rochester; C. N. BEMENT, Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, Albany; BUSHROD BUCK, Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Mass.; and DANIEL T. BUCK, Lowville, Lewis county, agent and proprietor for making and vending said machines, at all of which places it is intended to keep a supply on hand.

Lowville, Nov. 24, 1835. nov 28-6m

THE SILK CULTURIST

AND FARMER'S MANUAL.

Published monthly by the Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, at 50 cents per annum. Volumes I. and II.

THE object of this publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the Silk business. The cultivation of the Mulberry Tree in all its varieties—rearing Silk Worms—the production of Cocoons—reeling and manufacturing Silk, and Dyeing the same. The publication will contain a complete manual of the Silk Culture from sowing the seed to preparing for market—Sewing Silk and Twist—and will keep the Culturist advised with regard to the progress of the enterprise—the formation of Societies and Companies, Enactments of Legislatures for the promotion of the object, and facts, and experiments of individuals. It will also contain choice articleson new and interesting subjects connected with agriculture.

THE CULTURIST was commenced in April last, and there are now published *Five Thousand Copies* monthly, with a rapidly increasing circulation. Arrangements have been made to furnish the first volume to those who make early application for the second. Each volume will contain ninety-six quarto pages. One dollar forwarded to F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Conn. free of expense, will pay for both volumes, or fifty cents for the latter. The second volume commences the first of April. No subscriptions received unless paid in advance.

Knowing the great difficulty of obtaining genuine Seed at a distance, the Secretary of the Society will forward *White Italian Mulberry Seed for 1000 Trees* to those who are subscribers to the First Volume and order the *Second*, and to those who subscribe for both Volumes before the first of July next.

Newspapers copying the above will be entitled to the second volume.

Hartford, Conn. April, 1836.

☞ REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, Agents, Rochester. april 16

Ely's Vineyard,

HALF a mile east of the Court-House, and 20 rods north of Main street, where may be had various kinds of Grape Vines, from one to six years' growth, at various prices, from one dollar down to six cents, according to the age and quelity of the vine. Also Grape Vine Cuttings.

ALSO—Plum, Pear, Peach, Apple, and Locust Trees, and Shrubbery of different kinds.

The infirmities incipent to old age, induces me to offer the premises for *SALE*. The lot contains two acres of land, handsomely laid out, the center part mostly filled with grape vines, surrounded with fruit trees and shrubbery—the whole nearly inclosed by a board fence and a locust hedge.

Notwithstanding the unprecented cold and frosty weather, we gathered more than 4,000 lbs. of grapes the last season. Had the season been usually good, we probably should have obtained as many as 6,000 lbs. One vine had more 1500 clusters, and we gathered 220 lbs of grapes. Had they ripened well there would have been a great addition to the weight, for as it was, many rotted on the ground. There is a decent and convenient Dwelling House on the lot nearly finished.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments made easy.

If the place is not sold, it will be let on shares for the ensuing season. ALEXANDER ELY.

Rochester, April 7, 1936. ap 9-fif

Rochester Seed Store,

NO. 5 ARCADE AVENUE, 2 DOORS FROM THE POST-OFFICE.

THE subscribers, having completed their arrangements for the season, now offer to the public a fine assortment of English and American Field and Garden Seeds, all of which were raised *the past season* in the most careful manner for this establishment, or obtained from the most respectable and responsible foreign sources, and their vitality tested before offered for sale. Being determined to sell nothing but what is of the best quality, and at as low prices as they can be had elsewhere, they are confident that with regard to *variety*, *quality* and *price*, they cannot fail to give general satisfaction, and convince the public that they have *not* "great need of a *new importing English Seed Office*."

Silk Worms' Eggs, Mulberry Seed and Trees, for sale. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

april 7-fartf

Silk Manufacture of Lyons.

Few persons have an adequate conception of the extent of the silk manufacture of Lyons. Lyons is the second city in population, and the first in manufactures in France. It is situated on a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Saone and Rhone, 280 miles south east of Paris. It is a beautiful city, with its streets crossing each other at right angles, and containing a pupulation of 145,000 souls. Lyons is indebted for its silk manufacture, to an immunity given it by Francis I. In 1540, it was made the exclusive depot of silk, and so continued, with occasional modifications, for a period of 177 years. For a period of three years, commencing with the year 1720, the same privileges were given to Dunkirk, but at the end of that period they were again confined to Lyons; with additional provisions, that no foreign silk should be imported into France by any port, other than Marseilles, if by water, or by the bridge Beauvoisen, if by land—and that all domestic silk should be sent to Lyons for sale, and pay a duty of three and a half sols per pound. Foreign silk was at the same time subjected to the payment of a duty of fourteen sols per pound. These regulations were adopted for the purpose of benefiting Lyons, rather than raising a revenue, as is manifest from the fact, that the amount collected, was expended in paying its debts, which amounted to a considerable sum.

The consequences of these privileges soon made Lyons the largest silk manufacturing city in Europe. In its most flourishing state it was computed that 6,000 bales of silk, each weighing 160 pounds, passed annually through the city. Of this vast quantity, 1,400 bales came from the Levant, 1,600 from Sicily, 1,500 from Italy, 300 from Spain and 1,200 from Languedoc, Provence and Dauphine. In times of its highest prosperity, 1824, Lyons contained 24,000 silk looms, constantly employing 36,000 men in the manufacture of fabrics of different descriptions. Since that time the number of looms and workmen has been diminished, owing to the dispersion of the silk weavers among the villages surrounding the city, where the means of living are cheaper and in greater abundance.—*Silk Culturist.*

Improvement in the Culture of Hops.

A French paper mentions experiments which are said to be making in France and England in the use of iron wire, instead of wooden poles, in the cultivation of hops. In an economical point of view, they say there is no kind of doubt but the result will be favorable—but there is a more satisfactory reason for the substitute on an other account. In France, it is thought that in consequence of the use of these wires it will not be necessary to raise the stalks so high from the ground, and that in training the plants around horizontal wires, the soil will keep them warmer, and the cones will ripen sooner.

In England it is not in this view that they have made use of iron poles; they make them as long, at least, as the common sticks, and they make them terminate in a point. It is remarked with satisfaction, that the electric action which these metalic conductors invite, hastens vegetation considerable. The effects are so marked that a sensible difference may be perceived in a hop field before and after the passage of an electric cloud, from which the conductors have borrowed the fluid. These conductors have all the effect of lightning rods—they render natural the electric clouds which pass within their reach, and agriculturists in making use of them, do a service to the country by diminishing the danger of storms.

Grape Vines and Cuttings.

No one who has a few feet of ground to spare should be without some of the choicest varieties of the grape; for of a truth there are but few delicacies of the fruit kind, so grateful to the human palate as are fine well ripened luscious grapes.—Those, therefore, who have not already provided themselves with this treat to the females of their families should avail themselves of the present season to do so. The cuttings in three years, if properly planted and attended to, will bear fruit, and the vine of three years old or more, if taken up well and planted with care, will bear a moderate quantity of grapes the *present* season; we speak advisedly, having removed a grape last spring on the 14th of March, which was four years old, and which bore a few bunches of grapes.

In planting a vineyard, a choice of soil and situation is highly important. Of the soil we would remark, that a light, rich, deep loam resting on a limestone, calcareous, or gravelly bottom is best; but if neither of these are attainable, a very good substitute may be found in liming the land or giving it a good dressing of marl.

The situation should be on an elevation inclining to the south or south-west; the ground should have a gradual descent, that the moisture may be drained off. If defended from the north and north-west winds so much the better.

Those who only desire to grow a few vines for their own table need not apprehend any difficulty, be their situation what it may, as the grape will grow in any exposure and soil about the dwelling, and indeed a very few vines will supply the table of any family, and as to exposure and soil, both can be found congenial in almost any location of a mansion, whether in town or country, and, indeed, all the varieties of foreign grapes succeed best when protected by the warmth of town-quarters.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

Preventive for the Hollow Horn.

Although late in the season, some fine cows may be saved this spring, by pouring about "half a gill of spirits of terpentine in the cup or cavity on top of the head, just behind the junction of the horns; let it be repeated again in about ten days, or two weeks, after the first application.

The above recipe was furnished us by a gentleman extensively engaged as a breeder, who has scarcely ever less than from 40 to 50 cattle, and from its highly respectable source we feel pleasure in giving it a place in our columns.—*Balt. Farmer*

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
17, *Exchange-street, Rochester.*

BUYS and sells Farms and City Property on commission, and attends to the collection of Mortgages.

☞ Several valuable Farms for sale.

February, 1836. feb 20f6m*

NEW IMPORTING ENGLISH
Field and Garden Seed Office,
BY JAMES HOUGHTON,

ARCADE AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., FIRST DOOR ON THE LEFT FROM BUFFALO ST. ENTRANCE.

ON May the first or before, the above establishment will be opened as a *SEED OFFICE*, with an entire new stock, warranted of last year's growth. They have been selected with great care in England, and with others will be offered at a great per centage lower than they ever were sold in this city, and the public are requested to consult their own interest by not purchasing before this office opens, as they will make a great saving. The Proprietor pledges himself to offer only such seeds as are good, and them at very low prices. The public have great need of an office where they can be sure to have Genuine Seeds at fair prices; and the subsciber is determined to charge only a small remunerating profit. JAMES HOUHTON.

☞ Silk Worm Eggs for sale. ap 9-fy

Improved Durham Short Horned CATTLE.

Mr. POWEL'S entire stock of high bred Improved Durham Short Horns, imported or bred by him,

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday 23d of April next, at 9 o'clock, at Powelton on the Schuylkill, opposite to Philadelphia.

Among them are—Ten Young Bulls and nine Heifers, principally derived from animals selected by Mr. Powel in England, in 1831. But one sale hav been made for the last two years, the Cattle having been reserved for the present sale.

apr 2-fl1t WM. HUGHS.

Chaptals Agricultural Chemistry

A FEW copies of this new and valuable work for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

april 9-f4t REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

The two imported Horses,
"TURK" and "ALFRED,"
Will serve a limited number of mares this season 1836.

"TURK,"

WAS bred by Wm. Cobb, Esq, of Lonsbro', Yorkshire, England, is 3 years old, and of a fine bay color. He was got by Goodlass' Catfoss, his dam by Rotsey's Old Volunteer, grand-dam by Battle Stephenson's noted horse Caythorp, great grand-dam by Laurence Stephenson's old horse, which went in one season to 300 mares. Catfoss was got by Young Turk, his dam by Volunteer, grand-dam by Dunsley's noted Coach horse.

The sire of "*Turk*" was allowed to be the best horse that traveled England, and carried off the premiums wherever he was shown; such was the anxiety to obtain his breed, that every gentleman put to him his own stock.

"ALFRED,"

Was bred by Mr. Fox of Byton, county of York, England, is 4 years old, and of a rich bay color, was got by Strickland's King Alfred, his dam by Mr. Stubb's old horse, grand-dam by Frank's Volunteer, great grand-dam by Harrison's horse of Sketenbec. Mr. Stubb's old horse was by Dunsley's old horse, dam by Owston's horse of Seamer. Mr. Dunsley's horse was by Agar's Old Dart, dam by Old Rainbow. Frank's Volunteer was by Milner's Old Volunteer of Brandsburtou. King Alfred was bred by Sir George Strickland, and was got by Providence, dam by Nichols' Coach horse, grand-dam by Etty's Coach horse. Providence was by Peerless, dam by Volunteer, &c. &c.

The above horses are from the most valuable and celebrated breeds in England, from whence they were brought to this country by Thomas Weddle, now of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, their present owner.

TERMS.

"TURK"—20 dollars each mare,
"ALFRED"—10 dollars do.

Payment 1st January by approved notes without interest.

Those desirous of putting mares are requested to give in their names as early as possible, as the horses will only be allowed to serve a small number this season, and the list has already receied many subscribers. They are the joint property of the said Thomas Widdle and George Wordon of Seneca, to either of whom reference may be made for any further particulars.

These horses will stand at Mr. Fordon's, who resides one mile south of Dr. Woodworth's Tavern, Flint Creek, on the Canandaigua and Geneva Turnpike.

Good accommodations for the mares, (which are to be at the owner's risk,) and every attention will be paid to them. THOMAS WEDDLE.

The old Norton Farm, E. Bloomfield, April 1st, 1836.

The noted Bull **"ROVER,"** (imported by Thomas Weddle,) of the pure improved Durham Short Horn breed, will stand at Mr. Fordon's during the months of June and July next for cows, at 5 dollars each. april 9-f4t

Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, Monroe co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1835.